



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	391
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	196
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued.....	141
Persons entering Triscornia for observation prior to sailing.....	82
Persons transferred from Triscornia to vessels.....	75
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon.....	16
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	5

A Cuban girl, 9 years of age, living in the same block in Union de Reyes as the case of yellow fever reported July 2, sickened on the 22d and died on June 30. An investigation made by the sanitary department revealed the fact that she vomited black before her death. I am informed that the case is now believed to have been yellow fever. No other case of quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

Week ended July 13, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	14
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	815
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	185
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	661
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	3
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued.....	123
Persons entering Triscornia for observation prior to sailing.....	47
Persons transferred from Triscornia to vessels.....	60
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	5

July 22. One case yellow fever officially reported San Nicolas. Spaniard six months in San Nicolas.

Work of sanitary brigade at Union de Reyes.

The following is received from Minister Morgan, under date of July 11:

The sanitary brigade which has been in operation at Union de Reyes has been reenforced and is working vigorously to eradicate yellow fever infection at that town and in the vicinity.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 10:

Week ended July 6, 1907. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel fumigated during the week, but on July 6 I fumigated the British brigantine *Reynard* bound for Mobile.

The captain said he was willing to keep the vessel closed all night, in order to start early next morning. On July 7, at 7 a. m., I went on board and opened the vessel and gave the bill of health, having noted this under "Remarks." The vessel remained in port two days after this, sailing July 9, about 7.30 a. m. The captain made no effort to see me during this time. To-day I wrote to the quarantine officer of the Service at Mobile informing him of these facts.

No quarantinable disease reported.

History of yellow-fever case removed from steamship Puerto Rico.

J. D., age 20, Spaniard, single, laborer; in Cuba two years; working at a plantation 2 leagues from Union de Reyes. On June 30 he

left the plantation and went to Union de Reyes, where he remained two days. He then went to Habana, where he spent two days. From there he embarked on July 5 on the steamship *Puerto Rico* for Spain. That night he was taken sick. The vessel arrived at Santiago on July 8. The man was taken to the hospital at Cayo Duan, the quarantine station, as suspicious of yellow fever. The vessel was quarantined while in port and all the living compartments were fumigated before its departure. There were 300 passengers on board.

The patient has been seen daily by the committee on infectious diseases, and this morning, when I telegraphed the Bureau, the diagnosis had not yet been confirmed. This afternoon, however, I was told by one of the committee that the case had been decided to be mild yellow fever.

(See Public Health Reports, July 19, 1907, page 1003.)

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended July 9, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week not good.

No new cases of yellow fever reported since last report.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
July 9	Anselm	New Orleans.....	0

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, July 7:

Week ended July 6, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	5
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued.....	4
Cabin passengers inspected.....	3
Steerage passengers inspected.....	40
Crew inspected	95
Pieces of steerage baggage disinfected.....	56
Pieces of baggage for crew disinfected.....	104
Hides disinfected	930